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ABSTRACT

The Uniform Slavic Transliteration Alphabet (USTA) was designed primarily with the following objectives: to aid librarians (catalogers and bibliographers), information scientists, transliterators, and editors of bibliographic works of the many Slavic tongues; and to serve as original research for the further development of a machine-readable system of Slavic alphabets in data processing for libraries and documentation centers. USTA consists of 97 graphemes based on the 26 letters of English alphabet which are used alone, paired, and in combination with 13 diacritic marks. USTA can be utilized for the transliteration of the following languages: Bulgarian, Croatian, Chech, Kashubian, Lower Lusatian, Macedonian, Old Slavonic-Cyrillic, Old Slavonic-Glagolitic, Polabian, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Ukrainian, Upper Lustian, and White Russian. (Author)

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Institute of Library Research
University of California

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The Uniform Slavic Transliteration Alphabet (USTA) was designed primarily with the following objectives: to aid librarians (catalogers and bibliographers), information scientists, transliterators, and editors of bibliographic works of the many Slavic tongues; and to serve as original research for the further development of a machine-readable system of Slavic alphabets in data processing for libraries and documentation centers.

USTA consists of 97 graphemas based on the 26 letters of the English alphabet which are used alone, paired, and in combination with 13 diacritic marks. The Uniform Slavic Transliteration Alphabet can be utilized for the transliteration of the following languages: Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Kashubian, Lower Lusatian, Macedonian, Old Slavonic-Cyrillic, Old Slavonic-Glagolitic, Polabian, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Ukrainian, Upper Lusatian, and White Russian.

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ABBREVIATIONS

BU	Bulgarian
CR	Croatian*
CZ	Czech
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet
KA	Kashubian
LL	Lower Lusatian
MA	Macedonian
OS-C	Old Slav(on)ic-Cyrillic
OS-G	Old Slav(on)ic-Glagolitic
PB	Polabian
PO	Polish
R	Russian
SE	Serbian*
SK	Slovak
SL	Slovenian
UK	Ukrainian
UL	Upper Lusatian
USTA	Uniform Slavic Transliteration Alphabet
WR	White Russian

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* Also known as Serbo-Croatian or Croato-Serbian

I. INTRODUCTION

The earliest interest in a standardized transliteration of foreign alphabets into the English language was Standard Alphabet, published in 1858 by the Church Missionary Society of London.[1] It represented, practically speaking, all major groups of world languages, e.g., Asiatic, Slavic, African, and American Indian. As for the development of a transliteration system for Slavic languages, Standard Alphabet was not a pure standardization; it used a phonetic approach and is best regarded as an early attempt to implement an International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) (see Appendix 1).

German and British expansion into Eastern Europe during the Industrial Revolution led to a subsequent interest in the languages and cultures of this area. In 1916 a council of the British Academy appointed a committee to draw up a practical scheme for the transliteration of Slavic words and names into English. The committee's report defined the solution to the problem of transliteration in a succinct statement which has relevance today:

> Our terms of reference clearly point to orthographic not phonetic transcription as the problem to be dealt with. . . Our business is with the transcription of the written word from the Cyrillic to the Roman character. All that can be expected from such a transcription from the point of view of pronunciation is a normal correspondence of sound-values in the letters. It cannot indicate, as a rule, euphonic modifications which the original orthography does not indicate. If the system is uniform, intelligible, fairly simple, and free from material ambiguity, the conditions it set out to satisfy will be satisfied. Conventional it must be, and those who work with it must be at the pains of mastering the conventions. Obviously, we should avoid as far as possible the use of symbols which are merely arbitrary, or likely to be misleading to a reasonably intelligent reader.[2]

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1. C.R. Lepsius, Standard Alphabets for Reducing Unwritten Languages and Foreign Graphic Systems to a Uniform Orthography in European Letters (London: Williams and Norgate, 2nd edition, 1863).

2. Proceedings of the British Academy, 1917-1918 (London: Oxford University Press, 1918) p. 525.

II. HISTORY OF EXISTING TRANSLITERATION SYSTEMS

After World War II. the United States assumed an increasingly important position as a major power on the world scene. This new role created an increased need for information in business, military, economic, educational, and cultural fields. Emphasis on activity in world affairs led many agencies in the public and private sectors to fill their informational needs by independently developing their own Slavic transliteration systems, or by using existing foreign systems.

The U.S. currently uses transliteration systems from the following organizations: U.S. Library of Congress (LC), New York Public Library (NYPL), Mathematical Review (MR), U.S. Board on Geographical Names (BGN), U.S. Department of State (USDS), [British] Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN), International Standards Organization (ISO), American National Standards Institute (ANSI), British Standards Institution (BSI), and Defense Language Institute Standards (DLI). Numerous corporations, including Bell Telephone Laboratories (BTL), International Business Machines (IBM), and Control Data Corporation (CDC), also developed Slavic transliteration systems.

Most American libraries and scholarly journals have adopted the LC system of transliteration. United States governmental agencies, especially the Department of Defense and Intelligence, have adopted the transliteration scheme developed by the BGN. The NYPL uses its own revised version of the LC transliteration system. In 1958 the BSI developed a transliteration system for Slavic languages which is almost identical to the LC system (see Table 1).

The problems confronting attempts to establish one uniform transliteration system for Slavic alphabets were outlined by F.E. Sommer in a paper presented in 1933 at a meeting of the American Library Association (ALA):

> The spelling in Roman letters of names and words taken from languages using a different script is a permanent source of confusion. The 'popular' transliterated forms which we find in newspapers and ordinary reading matter, lack entirely a uniform system. They are the product of different ideas applied by persons of different nationality and competence to words or names which they wanted to use. Many of these forms have been indiscriminately taken over by others and their use has been perpetuated, although they have no logical justification. [3]

Both before and after World War II, the United States and Eastern

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3. F.E. Sommer, "Transliteration Problems," Library Journal, 58:12 (June 15, 1933) pp. 534-536.

Europe developed a vast network of informational exchanges. These negotiations insured the Library of Congress's status as recipient of Slavic materials and documents from the Soviet government, as well as from scholarly and academic organizations.

The organizational trend in exchanges by the Library of Congress was indicated in 1951 by its establishment of a Slavic and Central European Division. The transliteration system developed by this Division of LC for the Cyrillic alphabet has undergone frequent revision over a period of several decades. Concerning the use of diacritic marks in Slavic alphabets, the Library of Congress has never developed a standard system for transliteration into English. For example, the diacritic mark may be omitted or retained; or, the mark and corresponding letter can be replaced by a letter cluster (e.g., š=s, s̆, sh; я=i͡a or ia or ya) depending upon which LC rules are followed.

The BSI system was recommended and adopted for official use in Great Britain. The American Standards Association immediately suggested that the BSI system be adopted throughout the United States.

The last noteworthy system is a so-called Pan Slavic transcription for the Cyrillic alphabets which has been recommended, but not passed, by the ISO. This system is used by most Slavic scholars throughout the world, by some UNESCO publications, and has been officially accepted by governmental institutions of such non-Slavic countries as Hungary, Chile, Israel, and Switzerland.

In spite of the fact that a number of UNESCO and international agencies utilize the ISO system, various institutions in English-speaking countries, particularly in the United States, have not yet committed themselves to one specific system. In the United States preference is still given to the LC transliteration systems. This is due to the monopolization of catalog card production by the Library of Congress and the Library of Congress' reluctance to utilize diacritic marks for transliteration schemes of Slavic alphabets.

An increase in foreign publications has provided continuing illustrations of the weaknesses of existing systems and has resulted in continual revisions of present systems. These revisions, however, have not alleviated the confusion and inconsistencies, but have added to them.

Table 1

Comparative Table of Major Transliteration Systems

Cyrillic	LC	BSI	BGN	ISO	NYPL	SR	MR
А а	a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Б б	b	—	—	—	—	—	—
В в	v	—	—	—	—	—	—
Г г	g	—	—	—	g(v)[1]	—	—
Д д	d	—	—	—	—	—	—
Е е	e	e	e(ye)[2]	e	e(ye,io)[3]	e	e
Ё ё	ë	ë	ë(yë)[2]	ë	io(e)[4]	ë	ë
Ж ж	ẑh[5]	zh	zh	ž	zh	ž	ž
З з	z	—	—	—	—	—	—
И и	i	—	—	—	—	—	—
Й й	ĭ	ĭ	y	j	ĭ	j	ĭ
К к	k	—	—	—	—	—	—
Л л	l	—	—	—	—	—	—
М м	m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Н н	n	—	—	—	—	—	—
О о	o	—	—	—	—	—	—
П п	p	—	—	—	—	—	—
Р р	r	—	—	—	—	—	—
С с	s	—	—	—	—	—	—
Т т	t	—	—	—	—	—	—
У у	u	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ф ф	f	—	—	—	—	—	—
Х х	k͡h	kh	kh	h	kh	kh	h
Ц ц	t͡s	ts	ts	c	tz	c	c
Ч ч	c͡h	ch	ch	č	ch	č	č
Ш ш	s͡h	sh	sh	š	sh	š	š
Щ щ	s͡hch	shch	shch	šč	shch	šč	šč
Ъ ъ	"	"	"	"	"	'	"
Ы ы	y	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ь ь	'	—	—	—	—	—	—
Э э	e	é	e	ė	ė	è	è
Ю ю	i͡u	yu	yu	ju	yu	ju	yu
Я я	i͡a	ya	ya	ja	ya	ja	ya

Note: Dashes have been supplied where the transliteration is uniform throughout the table.

Abbreviations are as follows:

LC = Library of Congress

BSI = British Standards Institution (BS 2979:1958)

BGN = U.S. Board on Geographic Names (also used by the British Permanent Committee on Geographic Names

ISO = International Standards Organization (ISO/R 9)

NYPL = New York Public Library, Slavonic Division

SR = *Slavic Review* (formerly, *American Slavic and East European Review*)

MR = *Mathematical Reviews*

[1] 'v' used in genitive endings (-evo and -ovo)

[2] 'ye' and 'yë' used initially, after vowels, and after " and '.

[3] 'ya' at beginning of word or syllable; sometimes 'io'.

[4] 'e' after zh, ch, sh, shch.

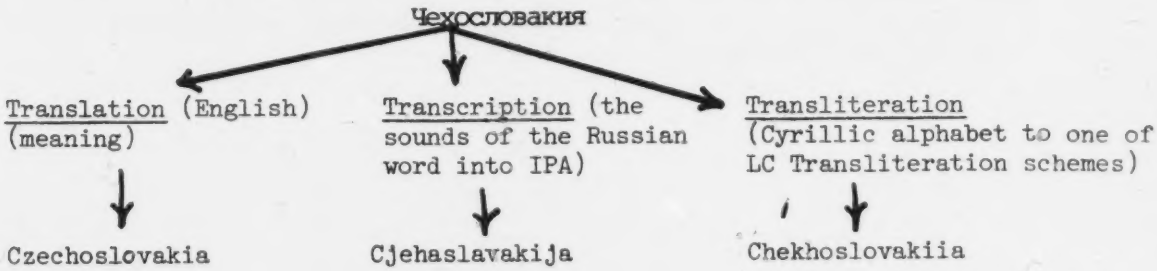
[5] Ligatures are used over all multiple letter combinations in standard LC cataloging practice, but are largely disregarded by other users of this system.

Source: Rosemary Neiswender, Guide to Russian Reference and Language Aids (New York: Special Libraries Association, 1962) p. 65.

III. CURRENT PROBLEMS

The piecemeal historical development of numerous transliteration systems has presented problems for librarians, information scientists, and editors. In addition to the confusion created by the diversity of systems, the inadequate linguistic training of the systems' formulators has proven to be a serious defect. Indeed, in the course of this research there have been numerous cases which have indicated that the formulators were unable to differentiate transliteration from translation and from transcription. Therefore, it is appropriate to define these three operations and then to point out examples of inaccuracies, inconsistencies, and errors which too often are the result of this lack of differentiation--and of the multitude of systems in use.

Three operations on three different levels are used to convert one foreign language into another: operations based on meaning, sound, and alphabet. Translation is defined as "turning into one's own or another language." Basically, translation is finding the closest possible meaning and correspondence between a word, phrase, or sentence of one language and that of another. Transcription is "representation of speech sounds by means of phonetic symbols." This involves conversion of the sounds of one language into the unified International Phonetic Alphabet. The third operation, transliteration, is the "representation or spelling in the characters of another alphabet." This is the conversion of one language's writing system (alphabet) into a unified writing system applicable to several languages. For example:



The problem becomes apparent when we analyze a Russian word such as the following:

Word:	Чайковский	
Translation:	Tchaikovsky--A Russian composer	
Transliteration:	LC	Chaĭkovskiĭ
	BGN	Chaykovskiy
	ISO	Čajkovskij

Some traditional transliterations are as follows:

Tschajkovsky
Tschaĭkovsky
Tschaykovski
Tchajkovsky
Tchaĭkovsky
Tchaykovski

Furthermore, we could illustrate traditional transliterations of the Russian letter/character "ч" by tsch, tch, č, ć, ch, c, and thch. Alternations of i, i, and y in spelling are as follows:

Tschajkovskj
Tschaikovsky
Tschaykovski

This example clearly illustrates the problem of filing and retrieving transliterated bibliographic materials. It is evident that within one library the same bibliographic record could be filed in eight to eleven different places, depending upon the transliteration scheme used. From the user's point of view, even if the library possesses a particular work, retrieval and access are difficult if that work is possibly filed in several different places.

Patrons usually transliterate or, more correctly, translate foreign words into English with traditional spellings or their own attempts to approximate the sound of the word with English spelling. For example, a common practice is to transliterate "Jugoslavija" as "Yugoslavia" and "fonetika" as "phonetics."

IV. PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

The application of technical standards in scientific activities and in numerous aspects of the national economy, education, and culture has been indispensable to the development of modern industrial society. It has been found that standards can be of considerable aid to librarians, bibliographers, information scientists, and other persons who deal with foreign bibliographic works. The techniques and methodology of standardization have not yet been fully explored or applied to these bibliographic fields.

The time has come for development of a standard Slavic transliteration scheme--one uniform system which can be used for all Slavic languages. This would include both those languages written in Cyrillic and those written with Latin characters and diacritic marks. Knowledge of the language is neither sufficient nor necessary; however, we must now have a means for the standardization of transliteration. The purpose of this study is to fill this need by offering a design for a Uniform Slavic Transliteration Alphabet (USTA). This proposed USTA is a continuation of research undertaken for a Design Seminar (Libr. 296) under the auspices of Professors R. Swank, M. Cooper, and C. Bourne at the University of California, Berkeley during Spring 1973. Continuing administrative and technical support was later provided by the Institute of Library Research (ILR) at the University of California, Berkeley.

A. "MINI" UNIFORM SYSTEM AND TEST OF 50 SLAVIC RECORDS FROM UCUCS FILES

The initial step toward development of a system was to select from the University of California Union Catalog Supplement (UCUCS) 50 Slavic bibliographic catalog cards which represented four Slavic languages: two languages with Cyrillic characters; two with Latin characters and diacritic marks. A "mini" uniform system for transliteration of these four alphabets was devised and then tested against 355 catalog cards from the University of California (UC) Main Library. This procedure revealed inconsistencies of past transliteration practices at UC Berkeley. The question was then posed: if such variety of processing Slavic bibliographic records exists at one campus, what was the overall situation for processing throughout the UC library system? This led to a survey of the nine UC campuses' transliteration practices for Slavic holdings.

B. THE SURVEY

Questionnaires were sent to all University of California Library System Analysts' offices on March 31, 1973. The questionnaires were then distributed to proper departments, including Gifts, Cataloging, Slavic sections, and branch libraries. A total of 24 questionnaires was distributed. The final day for return of completed questionnaires was May 14, 1973. Twenty-one (87%) questionnaires were returned from the nine UC campuses.

Appendix 19 presents a sample copy of the questionnaire. Table 2 includes the results of the survey. Responses to the questionnaire suggest the following:

1. Staff members took a conscientious interest in filling out and returning the questionnaires.

2. Staff members indicated complete familiarity with the extent and range of their holdings.

3. The transliteration practices of the nine campuses, even within branches of the same campus library, were diverse. There was no uniformity of transliteration practices or opinions which favored any particular system. A total of eight systems were used throughout the UC Library System; two to six systems were used within each campus. Some Slavic bibliographers and catalogers remarked specifically that they would like adoption of a uniform system in order for them to perform their work with greater efficiency and accuracy.

Table 2

Transliteration Systems Used for Slavic Holdings at U.C. Campuses

Alphabet	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	River-side	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz
	Campuses								
Bulgarian	1,5	1		1	1	3,4		1	6
Croatian	1,5,8	1		1,8	1	3,4		1	6
Czech	1,5,8	1	1	1,8	1,2	3,4	7	1	6
Kashubian	1,5,8	1		8					
Lusatian-L	1,5,8	1		8					
Lusatian-U	1,5,8			8					
Macedonian	1,5	1		1	1			1	6
O. Slav.-C	1,5	1		1	1			1	6
O. Slav.-G	1,5,8	6		1	1				
Polabian	1,5,8	1		8					
Polish	1,5,8	1	1	1,8	1,2	3,4	7	1	
Russian	1,5	1	1	1	1	3,4	7	1	6
Serbian	1,5	1		1	1	3,4	7	1	6
Slovak	1,5,8	1		1,8	1	4		1	6
Slovenian	1,5,8	1		1,8	1		7	1	6
Ukrainian	1,5	1		1	1	3,4	7	1	6
White Russ.	1,5			1	1	3,4		1	6

Key: Transliteration Authority

1. U.S. Library of Congress, Cyrillic Transliteration Cards, Supplement, (Washington, D.C., 1945).

2. U.S. Government Printing Office, Style Manual, Revised Edition (Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, January 1953).

3. Osterman, George F. von, Manual of Foreign Languages, Fourth Edition (New York: Central Book Company, 1952).

4. Bettle, Clara, ed., A.L.A. Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries (Chicago: American Library Association, 1949).

5. Gilyarevsky, R.S. and V.S. Grivin, Languages Identification Guide (Moscow: "Nauka" Publishing House, 1970).

6. American Library Association, Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (Chicago: American Library Association, 1967) North American Text.

7. U.S. Library of Congress, L.C. Cataloging Rules, Supplement 1/12/45 (Washington, D.C., 1945).

8. N/T [No Transliteration].

V. DESIGN OF

UNIFORM SLAVIC TRANSLITERATION ALPHABET (USTA)

A. SLAVIC ALPHABETS

The first Slavic alphabet was devised around 862 A.D. by two Greek monks, the brothers Konstantin-Cyril and Method, as preparation for their mission among the pagan Slavs. This alphabet was named Glagolitic, after the Slavic word glagolati, which means "to speak." Since this first Slavic alphabet was used primarily for religious purposes, it is commonly known as Old Church Slavonic-Glagolitic.

The second Slavic alphabet was devised by disciples of the two missionaries after the disciples were expelled from Slavic lands by the German clergy. This alphabet utilized Greek letters to represent Slavic sounds. Whenever sounds could not be represented by Greek characters or by Hebrew characters, combinations of Greek or Hebrew orthographic characters were used to represent Slavic sounds. This newly created second alphabet was accepted by the Byzantine Empire and spread through Slavic lands at the time that Christianity was being accepted from Constantinople. The alphabet was named Cyrillic, in honor of Cyril, devisor of the original Glagolitic alphabet.[4]

The Cyrillic alphabet came to be used in Southern and Eastern Europe along with the acceptance of the Christian faith by Macedonians, Serbs, Bulgarians, Russians, White Russians, and Ukrainians. All these ethnic groups and nationalities still retain their own modified forms of the original Cyrillic alphabet. The rest of the Slavs, including Croatians, Slovaks, Czechs, Lusatians, Poles, and Slovenians, settled in Central Europe, and adopted the Latin language and alphabet along with their acceptance of Western civilization and Christianity from Rome.

The development of Protestantism and the rise of nationalism in the 15th century led these Western Slavs to develop alphabets which utilized Latin characters for their vernacular. In the 15th century Czech Protestant writers introduced diacritics in an attempt to match more closely each Slavic sound with one corresponding letter, and to rid the vernacular of German orthographic influences. The Croatians, Slovenians, Slovaks, Czechs, and Lusatians adopted use of diacritics. The Poles, however, retained the old style in deference to the conservative influence of the Roman Catholic Church.

B. DESCRIPTION

The basic research for the design of USTA included a phonetic analysis of the seventeen Slavic languages, a comparison of corresponding IPA symbols, and a comparison and discrimination of various graphemas

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4. Josip Hamm, Staroslavenska gramatika (Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 1958) pp. 6-70.

(letters) and diacritics of the Slavic languages.

The basic reference point was the Slavic alphabets, all of which utilize some diacritic marks. In transliterating Cyrillic into Latin characters, this study has used the basic premise that one sound will be used to pair a specific Cyrillic character (or characters) with a specific Latin character (or characters). Each Cyrillic alphabet and its individual characters were examined; each Cyrillic character was paired by sound to an existing Slavic Latin character.

The newly designed Uniform Slavic Transliteration Alphabet (USTA) encompasses all the letters of the English alphabet plus those letters of the English alphabet to which diacritic marks have been added (See Table 3). These marks are used in both upper and lower cases. The following provides a guide to the use of diacritics:

Name of Diacritic	Diacritic	Example		USTA Letter No.
acute	´	á	Á	1.1
angstrom	°	å	Å	1.2
apostrophe	'	b'	B'	2.1
brĕve	˘	ĕ	Ĕ	5.3
circumflex	^	ô	Ô	15.2
cross bar	-	đ	Đ	4.2
diagonal bar		l	L	12.2
grave	`	ǰ	J	10.1
hačeк	ˇ	č	Č	3.2
high bar	¯	ū	Ū	21.3
high dot	·	ż	Ż	26.2
right hook	˛	ǫ	Ǫ	15.4
umlaut	¨	ö	Ö	15.3

Thus, USTA consists of 97 units (the 26 letters of the English alphabet, and some letters with diacritics or a combination of letters with diacritic marks). The Slavic graphic systems of the following languages are not transliterated, but are incorporated directly into USTA: Slovenian, Croatian, Slovak, Czech, Lower Lusatian, Upper Lusatian, Polish, Polabian, and Kashubian.

All transliterated Cyrillic and Latin Slavic characters are listed in USTA according to English alphabetic order. Sublistings of the same letters are done according to diacritic marks or the next letter of the alphabet. One example is as follows: c, ć, č, ch, ch', cz. One aspect of the utility of USTA for bibliographers, editors, and scholars is its typing ease: all letters and diacritics used in USTA are contained on a single typewriter element (the IBM Elite 72 Library Element was used in the preparation of this manuscript).

The following examples and discussion show how USTA deals with a special transliteration problem those cases in which two symbols in USTA represent one Cyrillic symbol. (See Table 3.)

dz= Ѕ "Ѕ" in Old Church Slavonic and Macedonian is translated "dz" (USTA No. 4.3) based on actual pronunciation and the fact that "dz" is uniformly used in Slavic countries as the transliteration. For example, the Macedonian word "Ѕвезда" transliterates as "dzvedza" according to Macedonian transliteration tables.

dž= Џ "Џ" in Serbian and Macedonian is also transliterated on a phonological basis according to a Croatian transliteration scheme as "dž" (USTA No. 4.6). For example, the Serbian word "џамија" in Croatian is "džamija."

ě= ѣ "Ѣ" or "ѣ" is only represented in Cyrillic recensions of Old Church Slavonic. Slavic scholars since the 18th century have transliterated "ѣ" as "ě" (USTA No. 5.3) Therefore, this transliteration has been incorporated into USTA. For example, the OCS word "мѣсто" is transliterated as "město."

ę= ѧ OCS "ѧ" is transliterated as "ę" (USTA No. 5.6). Since the sound of "e" is exactly that of the Polish letter "ę", "ę" was incorporated into USTA to represented "ę". For example, the OCS word "пѧть" is transliterated as "pętj."

ja= ѣа, Я OCS "ѣа" and Russian, Bulgarian, Ukrainian, and White Russian "Я" are both transliterated as "ja" (USTA No. 10.2), based on historical transliteration. For example, the Russian word "ягода" transliterates as "jagoda." The OCS letter "ѣа" is transliterated as "j" plus "a".

je= Ѥ, є Old Church Slavonic "Ѥ" and Ukrainian "є" are both transliterated as "je" (USTA No. 10.3) based on the pronunciation of the OCS letter "Ѥ" ("j" plus "e" transliterates as "Ѥ"). For example, the Ukrainian word "єдність" transliterates as "jednistj".

ję= Ѩ OCS letter "Ѩ" is a combination of USTA letters No. 5.6 and 10.0 and is transliterated as "ję".

ji=ї Ukrainian "ї" is transliterated "ji" (USTA No. 10.5) on a phonological basis and by common transliteration practice among Slavic nations. For example, Ukrainian "їжа" transliterates as "jiža".

jo=ё White Russian and Russian "ё" is transliterated as "jo" (USTA No. 10.6) according to phonology. For example, "ёлка" transliterates as "jolka".

jǫ=ѩ OCS "ѩ" is a combination of letter 10 and 15.4 and is transliterated as "jo" (USTA No. 10.7).

ju= ю In OCS, Bulgarian, Ukrainian, White Russian, and Russian, "ю" is transliterated as "ju" (USTA No. 10.8) according to common transliteration practice among Slavic nations. For example, the Ukrainian word "южный" transliterates as "južnyj".

ks= ξ Originally a Greek letter, "ξ" is transliterated as "ks" (USTA No. 11.2) according to traditional Germanic transliteration practices.

lj= љ "љ" in Serbian and Macedonian is already transliterated into Croatian as "lj" (USTA No. 12.3). For example, "љубав". transliterates as "ljubav".

nj= њ "њ" in Serbian and Macedonian is transliterated into Croatian as "nj" (USTA No. 14.3). For example, the Serbian word "коњ" transliterates as "konj".

œ= oe "œ" in Kashubian is transliterated to "oe" (USTA No. 15.5) according to conventional transliteration.

šč= щ "щ" in Ukrainian and Russian is transliterated according to sounds and Slavic transliteration as "šč" (USTA No. 19.3) For example, "щедрость" transliterates as "ščedrostj".

št= ѱ, ш "ѱ" in OCS and "ш" in Bulgarian are transliterated "št" (USTA No. 19.4) according to sounds and the conventional combination of the two letters "ш" (š) and "т" (t) to form "ѱ" (št). For example, the Bulgarian word "щедрость" transliterates as "štedrost".

th= ѳ "ѳ" in OCS, transliterated "th" (USTA No. 20.2) according to conventional transliteration from Greek to Latin. For example, the OCS word "ѳеодора" is transliterated as "Theodora". This letter was taken into OCS from Greek and is used only in proper Greek names.

Table 3

Compilation of Slavic Graphic Systems and Derived Uniform Slavic Transliteration Alphabet (USTA)

LETTER NO.	Glag	CYRILLIC ORIGIN							LATIN ORIGIN (with diacritics)									USTA
	OS	OS	SE	MA	BU	UK	WR	R	SL	CR	SK	CZ	LL	UL	PO	PB	KA	
1.0	ⰰ	Ѧ	а	а	а	а	а	а	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1.1											á	á						á
1.2																å		å
1.3				..							ä							ä
1.4																ă		ă
1.5															ą	ą	ą	ą
2.0	ⰱ	Б	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
2.1		ь										-	b'	b'		b'		b'
3.0	ⰲ	Ц	ц	ц	ц	ц	ц	ц	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
3.1		ћ	ћ							ć		ć	ć	ć	ć	ć		ć
3.2	ⰳ	Ч	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч	č	č	č	č	č	č			č	č

Table 3 (con.)

LETTER NO.	Glag	CYRILLIC ORIGIN							LATIN ORIGIN (with diacritics)								USTA
	OS	OS	SE	MA	BU	UK	WR	R	SL	CR	SK	CZ	LL	UL	PO	PB	KA	
3.3											ch	ch	ch	ch	ch	ch	ch	ch
3.4																ch'		ch'
3.5															cz			cz
4.0	ѧ	Д	д	д	д	д	д	д	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
4.1											d'	d'				d'		d'
4.2			ƀ							đ								đ
4.3	ѕ	ѕ		ѕ							dz				dz	dz		dz
4.4													dź	dź	dź	dź		dź
4.5															dż			dż
4.6			ц	ц						dž	dž							dž
5.0	ɜ	ϵ	e	e	e	e	ɜ e	ɜ e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e

Table 3 (con.)

LETTER NO.	Glag	CYRILLIC ORIGIN							LATIN ORIGIN (with diacritics)									USTA
	OS	OS	SE	MA	BU	UK	WR	R	SL	CR	SK	CZ	LL	UL	PO	PB	KA	
5.1											é	é					é	é
5.2	Ⰰ	Ѣ										ě	ě	ě				ě
5.3																ĕ		ĕ
5.4				..												ė		ė
5.5																	ë	ë
5.6	Ⰵ	Ѧ													ę			ę
6.0	Ⱁ	ѳ	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
6.1													f'					f'
7.0	Ⰳ	Г	г	ѓ	г	г	г	г	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g
7.1	Ⰿ			ѓ														ǵ
8.0	Ⱈ	Х	х	х	х	х	х	х	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h

Table 3 (con.)

LETTER NO.	Glag	CYRILLIC ORIGIN							LATIN ORIGIN (with diacritics)									USTA
	OS	OS	SE	MA	BU	UK	WR	R	SL	CR	SK	CZ	LL	UL	PO	PB	KA	
9.0	Ⱄ Ⱆ	Н І	и	и	и	і и	и	и	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
9.1											í	í						í
10.0			j	j	й	й	й	й	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j
10.1	Ⱋ	Ь			ь	ь	ь	ь										j̀
10.2		Ⱑ			я	я	я	я										ja
10.3		Ⱑ				є												je
10.4	Ⱌ	Ⱑ																ję
10.5						ї												ji
10.6							ё	ё										jo
10.7	Ⱍ	Ⱑ																jǫ
10.8	Ⱏ	Ⱐ			ю	ю	ю	ю										ju

Table 3 (con.)

LETTER NO.	Glag	CYRILLIC ORIGIN							LATIN ORIGIN (with diacritics)									USTA
	OS	OS	SE	MA	BU	UK	WR	R	SL	CR	SK	CZ	LL	UL	PO	PB	KA	
11.0	ⰽ	К	к	к	к	к	к	к	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k
11.1				ќ												ќ		ќ
11.2		ⰾ																ks
12.0	ⰾⰾ	Л	л	л	л	л	л	л	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l
12.1											l'					l'		l'
12.2													ɫ	ɫ	ɫ		ɫ	ɫ
12.3			ѩ	ѩ						lj								lj
12.4		◌́									ĺ							ĺ
13.0	ⰿ	М	м	м	м	м	м	м	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
13.1				◌́									ḿ	ḿ		ḿ		ḿ
14.0	ⰿⰿ	Н	н	н	н	н	н	н	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
14.1													ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń

Table 3 (con.)

LETTER NO.	Glag	CYRILLIC ORIGIN							LATIN ORIGIN (with diacritics)									USTA
	OS	OS	SE	MA	BU	UK	WR	R	SL	CR	SK	CZ	LL	UL	PO	P[illegible]	[illegible]A	
14.2											ň	ň						ň
14.3			Нь	Нь						nj								nj
15.0	ⱁ ⱂ	ѡ ѳ	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
15.1											ó	ó		ó	ó		ó	ó
15.2											ô						ô	ô
15.3																ȫ		ȫ
15.4	ⱄⱆ	ѧ														ǫ	ǫ	ǫ
15.5																	oe	oe
16.0	ⱋ	п	п	п	п	п	п	п	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
16.1													ṕ			ṕ		ṕ
16.2		ѱ																ps

Table 3 (con.)

LETTER NO.	Glag	CYRILLIC ORIGIN							LATIN ORIGIN (with diacritics)									USTA
	OS	OS	SE	MA	BU	UK	WR	R	SL	CR	SK	CZ	LL	UL	PO	PB	KA	
17.0											q	q						q
18.0	ь	ꝑ	p	p	p	p	p	p	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
18.1											ŕ		ŕ			ŕ		ŕ
18.2												ř	ř	ř			ř	ř
18.3															rz			rz
19.0	ȣ	ꝯ	c	c	c	c	c	c	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
19.1													ś		ś	ś		ś
19.2	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш	š	š	š	š	š	š		š	š	š
19.3						ꙇ		ꙇ										šc
19.4	ѕ	ꙇ			ꙇ													št
19.5															sz			sz

Table 3 (con.)

LETTER NO.	Glag	CYRILLIC ORIGIN							LATIN ORIGIN (with diacritics)									USTA
	OS	OS	SE	MA	BU	UK	WR	R	SL	CR	SK	CZ	LL	UL	PO	PB	KA	
20.0	Ⱅ	Т	т	т	т	т	т	т	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
20.1											t'	t'				t'		t'
20.2	ⱁ	ⱁ																th
21.0	Ⱆ	оу	у	у	у	у	у	у	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
21.1							ӯ				ú	ú						ú
21.2												ů						ů
21.3	Ⱋ	Ъ			ъ			ъ										ū
21.4	Ⱍ	ӳ														ü		ü
22.0	Ⱏ	В	в	в	в	в	в	в	v	v	v	v				v	v	v
22.1																v́		v́
23.0											w	w	w	w	w		w	w

Table 3 (con.)

LETTER NO.	Glag	CYRILLIC ORIGIN							LATIN ORIGIN (with diacritics)									USTA
	OS	OS	SE	MA	BU	UK	WR	R	SL	CR	SK	CZ	LL	UL	PO	PB	KA	
23.1													ẃ					ẃ
24.0											x	x						x
25.0	Ѕт, ЅЖ Ѕз'	ZI,ZH					ы	ы			y	y	y	y	y			y
25.1											ý	ý						ý
26.0	Ѳ	З	з	з	з	з	з	з	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
26.1													ź		ź	ź		ź
26.2															ż			ż
26.3	ѯ	Ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž		ž	ž	ž

C. COMPARISON OF USTA WITH OTHER TRANSLITERATION SYSTEMS

This comparison is limited to the description of only the most obvious differences among the systems (see Table 4). The letter order is listed as in the English alphabet (a,b,c, etc.). Each letter represents a "family" of one or more subletters with diacritic marks. For example, "family a" sub-letters are á, å, ä, ă, a. All systems covered in this comparison use some identical letters for transliteration. For example,"б" is transliterated as 'b' in all systems (see letter No. 2).

Concern is primarily with the letters that point out the most obvious inconsistencies. The USTA letters (Table 4) with which this will deal are as follows: c (No. 3), č (No. 3.2), h (No. 8), j (No. 10) with all sub-letters, n (No. 14) with some sub-letters, r (No. 18) with some sub-letters, s (No. 19) with some sub-letters, and z (No. 26) with some sub-letters.

Most contemporary transliteration systems used in the United States are based arbitrarily on pronunciation mixed with traditional English spelling. As mentioned previously, pronunciation represented graphically is called transcription (see Section III). These inconsistencies of English spelling have been carried over into the transliteration of foreign languages. For example, the letter 'i' in USTA (letter No. 9). Table 4) is represented in English by many spellings, as suggested by the following:

In USTA, 'i' is the transliteration of these English vowels and diphthongs:

ae in Caesar	eo in people
ay in quay	ey in key
e in equal	i in machine
ea in team	ie in field
ee in see	oe in amoeba
ei in deceive	

For comparison, the following examples represent the most problematic letters, i.e., those which are commonly transliterated incorrectly and misinterpreted on a phonological level in Germanic and Romance languages:

c = ц

The greatest difference can be seen in the letter "c" (USTA No. 3) where the transliterations are based on either pronunciation or traditional English spelling for a given sound. The Russian word "цена" and the Slovenian word "cena" provide one example. The Russian word "цена" would be transliterated by LC as "tsena". According to the LC system, the Slovenian "cena" would be left intact. In contrast, any Slavic system and USTA, would transliterate "цена" as "cena". Furthermore, a Slovenian "cena" would be transliterated into Russian as "цена". Thus, for the particular letter "c", the transliterations provided by USTA, ISO, SR, and MR are correct. (Neither the ISO, MR, nor the SR systems have ever been accepted internationally.)

č = ch

"Ch" was taken arbitrarily in most of the transliteration systems for the letter "č", whose sound can be heard in the English word "church". One could say that this choice was arbitrary because the transliteration for an English speaker could also be the following: "tch" as in "catch," "tu" as in "natural". The "ch" transliteration creates great confusion among existing systems. For example, in Slovak, "ch" represents the sound "h", as in the English word "house". Thus, a Slovak title, "hlapec", should be transliterated as "tshlapets", according to LC and other systems. No one, not even a native Slovak would be able to find this entry in any type of catalog if transliterated in this way.

h = x

The transliteration of "x" from the Cyrillic alphabet is "h" (USTA No. 8). Furthermore, while the Cyrillic character "г" is the same in White Russian, Ukrainian, and Russian, the transliteration is different for the Russian "г" due to the difference in pronunciation of the letter "г". For example, White Russian and Ukrainian "Гуверов Институт" ("Hoover Institute") is transliterated as "Huverov Institut". However, the Russian "Гуверов Институт" would be transliterated as "Guverov Institut" due to the variance in the pronunciation of the letter "г" between White Russian and Ukrainian "h" and Russian "g".

j = й

This letter which is the transliteration of the Cyrillic graphic "й" and also the sub family of this letter (j, ja, je, je, ji, jo, jo, ju) (USTA No. 10) are one of the most complicated problems in regard to Slavic pronunciation and transliteration. For example, "ь" (USTA No. 10.1) is usually called the "soft sign" and in the Cyrillic alphabet represents a softening of the preceding consonant. The softening feature of consonants is marked by ', according to IPA rules. Thus, great confusion now exists in the transliteration of the Cyrillic "й" and the soft sign "ь". In some Slavic languages the "j" in Latin and the soft sign "ь" in Cyrillic are commonly interchangeable. For example:

Russian	учитель	(See letter No. 10.1)
Serbian	учитељ	(See letter No. 12.3)
Croatian	učitelj	(See letter No. 12.3)

ja = я — The USTA sub-letter "ja" (USTA No. 10.2) phonologically is a combination of "j" plus "a". In OCS, Bulgarian, Ukrainian, White Russian, and Russian, "ja" is represented by one graphic symbol, "я". To illustrate the transliteration practices from Cyrillic into USTA, it is helpful to consider the word "яма" for Bulgarian, Ukrainian, White Russian, and Russian. In all other alphabets of Latin origin and USTA, the same word is represented as "jama".

je = є — In OCS, the letter "ѥ" (USTA No. 10.3) already indicates a combination of the letters "j" and "e". The second part of the letter, "є", was carried on into the Ukrainian alphabet and is transliterated as "je". For example, in Ukrainian the transliteration of "єжа" is "ježa".

ji = ї — The letter "ji" (USTA No. 10.5) is part of the Cyrillic alphabet; ISO is the only transliteration which offers a symbol for "ï". However, when dealing in multiple transliterations (i.e., from one language into a second, then from the second into a third, etc.) the use of the ISO "ï" is misleading and will result in a change of the basic word. For example, the Ukrainian word "їзда" should be transliterated as "jizda", not as "izda", because the umlaut might be omitted according to filing rules, and because future transliterations back into Ukrainian would render the word "изда".

jo = ë — The letter "ë" is part of the White Russian and Russian alphabets and should be transliterated as "jo" (USTA No. 10.6). Otherwise, there will be confusion with the letter "ë" in Kashubian (USTA No. 5.5).

ju = ю — Old Church Slavonic, Bulgarian, Ukrainian, White Russian, and Russian "ю" should be transliterated as "ju" (USTA No. 10.8), not as "iu" as found in the LC system. For example, the Russian word "Югославия" is transliterated in USTA as "Jugoslavija". This is the original spelling of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav native tongues. According to the LC system, the word would be transliterated as "i͡ugoslavii͡a".

n = н — The letter "н" (USTA No. 14) in the Cyrillic alphabet is transliterated correctly in all systems. However, the transliteration of the Cyrillic letter "њ" in Serbian and Macedonian (USTA No. 14.3) should be "nj", as it appears in the Croatian alphabet. USTA and ISO use the same transliteration ("nj"). Other schemes do not transliterate "њ" at all, or use "ny" or "n'". The following examples show the incorrect and correct transliterations:

		Incorrect	Correct
Serbian	ньива	nyiva, n'iva	njiva
Croatian	njiva	nyiva, n'iva	njiva

r = p — The letter "p" in Cyrillic is correctly transliterated in all systems as "r" (USTA No. 18). However, the mistransliteration occurs for the letter "ř" (USTA No. 18.2). In transliteration of Czech, Lower Lusatian, Upper Lusatian, and Kashubian, a symbol must be found for "ř". The first problem is that all the transliteration systems omit the hacek (ˇ), thus transforming "r" into a different letter. The sound value of "ř" is "rsh" or "rzh". However, since any transliteration scheme deals only with the graphic representation, the letter "ř" should be preserved as in the alphabet of the native tongue.

šc = щ — Two letters, "š" (USTA No. 19.2) and "č" (USTA No. 3.2), represent the Cyrillic letter "щ" (USTA No. 19.3) in Ukrainian and Russian. For example, the Ukrainian and Russian word "щерба" is transliterated in all Slavic systems and in USTA as "ščerba". The LC, BSL, BNG, and NYPL systems transliterate "щ" as "shch". Thus, the Russian word "щерба" looks like "shcherba". Not only does this lengthen the word, but also increases the chance for misplacement in bibliographic files.

št = ѫ щ — The letter "št" is written "ѫ" (USTA No. 19.4) in OCS and as "щ" in Bulgarian. It is the only letter in USTA which requires discrimination between Bulgarian on the one hand, and Ukrainian and Russian on the other. For example, the Bulgarian word "щит" is transliterated "štit".

ǫ = ѧ — OCS "ѧ" and Polabian, Kashubian "ǫ" (USTA No. 15.4) are found only in the ISO transliteration system, where they are transliterated by the marks ". The phonetic representation of the letter "ѧ" is nasalized "o", which could be transcribed as "o^{n}". Since the Cyrillic "ѧ" was already Latinized in Polabian and Kashubian as "o", USTA has also adopted "o". For example, the word for "corner" in OCS is "ѫгъль" in USTA, is "ogūlū", in ISO it is "g"l" . If we assume that ISO is an accepted transliteration system, the question arises as to how such an entry as "g"l" should be filed, pronounced, or read.

D. THE USE OF USTA

USTA is represented as a single alphabet. It is a graphic system by which the Glagolitic alphabet and all alphabets of Cyrillic origin can be transliterated. USTA incorporates all Slavic alphabets of Latin origin.

The transliterator, having identified the language in which the material is written, should then refer to the alphabet table of the respective language; this table lists the alphabet of that particular language parallel to the USTA alphabet. The letters of the alphabets of each individual Slavic language are listed in their own individual alphabetic order. Thus, the transliterator should use the following tables:

Bulgarian	Appendix 6
Macedonian	Appendix 5
OS-Cyrillic	Appendix 3
OS-Glagolitic	Appendix 2
Russian	Appendix 9
Serbian	Appendix 4
Ukrainian	Appendix 7
White Russian	Appendix 8

A transliterator who performs transliteration of many Slavic alphabets simultaneously should use Table 4 in which all Slavic alphabets are represented in a, b, c order with the corresponding USTA system.

Slavic alphabets of Latin origin with diacritics should be used in their original form since all the letters have been incorporated into the USTA system. By using USTA it is possible to transliterate from any Slavic language into a series of other ones, and then back into the original language, with the end result being the identical word (and identical spelling) with which one began. By this process, nothing is lost on the levels of spelling, meaning, filing, and order. The following passage from an OCS-Cyrillic text provides an example:

30. Чкъ ѥтеръ съхождаашѥ · отъ їмма въ єриѫѯ · і ѕъ разбоиникъı
къпадѣ · іжѥ і съблъкъшѥ і · і ѣзвъı възложышѥ отидошѧ · і остакъшѥ і полѣ
живъ сѫштъ. · 31. по приключаю жѥ · иреı ѥтеръ · съхождаашѥ пѫтьмь тѣмь ·
і видѣвъ і мимо ідѥ · 32. такождѣ жѥ і леѵитъ · бъıвъ на томь мѣстѣ ·
пришьдъ · і видѣвъ і мимо ідѥ · 33. самарѣнинъ же ѥтеръ грѫдъı · придѣ
надъ нь · і видѣвъ і милосръдова · 34. і пристѫпль обѫза строѫпъı его ·
вьзливаѧ масло і вино · късаждь же і на свои скотъ · приведѣ же і въ го-
стиницѫ · і приближа емь · 35. і на ѹтрьѣ ишьдъ · извмъ д'ва пѣнѧза дастъ
гостиннико҃ · і рече имо҃ · приближи емь · і ѥже ашть приждѣвши · азъ
ѥгда възвращѫ сѧ въздамь ти ·

Source: V. Jagić, Quattuor evangeliorum codex glagoliticus olim Zographensis nunc Petropolitanus, characteribus cyrillicis transcript(us) (Berolini, 1879, str. 104).

The USTA transliteration of this passage is as follows:

30. Čkū eterū sūhoždaaše otě ilma vū erihǫ i kū razboiniky vūpade iže i sūvlūkūše i , i ězvy vūzlož̀še otndošę i ostavūše i elě živū sǫstj.

31. po priključaju že ierěi eterū sūhoždaše pǫtjmj těmj i videvū i mimo ide.

32. takožde že i leiěntū byvū na tomj městě prišjdū i videvū i mimo ide.

33. samarěninū že eterū grędy pride nadū nj i videvū i milosrūdova.

34. i pristǫplj ovęzl strupy ego vjzlivaję maslo i vino vūsaždj̀ že i na svoi ckotū privede že i vū gostinicǫ i prileža emj̀.

35. i na sūtrjě išdū izjmū d'ka pěneza dastū gostinniku i reče emu prileži emj̀ i eže dšte priiždiveši asu egda vūzvraštǫ sę vuzdamj̀ ti.

The same passage, in Bulgarian, is as follows:

30. Нѣкой се човѣкъ слизаше отъ Ерусалимъ въ Ерихонъ; и налетѣ на разбойници, които го съблѣкоха и нараниха и стъдоха си, като го оставиха полумъртвъ. 31. А случайно нѣкой си свещенникъ слизаше по оня пѫть, и, като го видѣ, замина си отъ срещната страна. 32. Сѫщо и единъ Левитъ, като стигна на това мѣсто и го видѣ, замина си отъ срещната страна. 33. Но единъ Самарянинъ, като пѫтуваше, дойде на мѣстото дето бѣше той, и като го видѣ, смили се. 34. и се приближи та превърза раните му, като изливаше на тѣхъ масло и вино. После го качи на собственото си добиче, закара го в една гостилница, и се погрижи за него. 35. И на утрешния день извади два динари та ги даде на гостилничаря и рече: Погрижи се за него; и каквото повече наждивишъ, на връщане азъ ще ти заплатя.

Source: Biblija ili Sveštenoto pisanie na Starija i Novija zavětū Sofija (1924, Novija zavětū, str.70).

The USTA transliteration is as follows:

30. Nĕkoj se čovĕkū slizaše otū Erusalimū vū Erihonū; i naletĕ na razbojnici, koito go sūblĕkoha i naraniha i otidoha si, kato go ostaviha polumurtūvū.

31. A slučajno nĕkoj si sveštenikū slizaše po onja pǫtū i, kato go vidĕ, zamina si otū srešnata strana.

32. Sǫšto i edinū Levitū, kato stigna na tova mĕsto i go vidĕ, zamina si otū srešnata strana.

33. No edinū Samarjaninū, kato pǫtuvaše, dojde na mĕstoto bĕše toj, i kato go vidĕ smili se.

34. i se približi ta prevūrza ranitĕ mu, kato izlivaše na tĕhū maslo i vino. Posle go kači na sobstvenoto si dobiče, zakara go v edna gostilnica, i se pogriži za nego.

35. I na utrešnija denū izvadi dva dinari ta gi dade na gostilničarja i reče: Pogriži se za nego; i kakvoto poveče iždivišū, na vrūštane azū šte ti zaplatja.

Table 4

Comparison of USTA with other Transliteration Systems

USTA Letter No.	Glagol	Cyrillic	USTA	LC	BSI	BGN	ISO	NYPL	SR	MR
1.0	ⰰ	А	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1.1			á							
1.2			ȧ							
1.3			ä							
1.4			ă							
1.5			ą							
2.0	ⰱ	Б	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
2.1			b'							
3.0	ⰲ	Ц	c	t͡s	ts	ts	c	tz	c	c
3.1			ć	t͡ch			ć			
3.2	ⰳ	Ч	č	t͡ch	ch	ch	č	ch	č	č
3.3			ch							
3.4			ch'							
3.5		—	cz							
4.0	ⰴ	Д	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
4.1			d'							
4.2			đ	dzh			đ			
4.3	ⰵ	Ѕ	dz							
4.4			dź	dzj						
4.5			dż	dzh						
4.6			dž				dž			
5.0	ⰵ	Є	e	e	é	e(ye)	ě	ė,e (ye,io)	è	è
5.1			é							
5.2	ⰶ	Ѣ	ě	ě						
5.3			ě							
5.4			ė							
5.5			ë	yo		ë(yë)		io(e)		
5.6	ⰷ	Ѧ	ę							
6.0	ⰸ	Ф	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
6.1			f'							

Table 4 (con.)

USTA Letter No.	Glagol	Cyrillic	USTA	LC	BSI	BGN	ISO	NYPL	SR	MR
7.0	ⰳ	Г	g	g	g	g	g	g(v)	g	g
7.1			ǵ	g,g'			ǵ	g', gy		
8.0	ⰻ	Х	h	kh	kh	kh	h	kh	kh	h
9.0	ⰻ ⰸ	І Н	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
9.1			í				y			
10.0			j	ǰ(y)	ǰ	y	j	y	j	y
10.1	ⰶ	Ь	ʲ	'	'	'	'	'	'	'
10.2		Ꙗ	ja	i͡a,ja	ya	ya	ja	ya	ja	ja
10.3		Ѥ	je	ye			je			
10.4	ⰹⰵ	Ꙗ	ję							
10.5			ji	ï,i	i	i	ï			
10.6			jo	ë	ë	ë,yë	ë	io,e	ë	ë
10.7	ⰺⰵ	Ѩ	jǫ							
10.8	ⰿ	Ю	ju	i͡u,yu	yu	yu	ju	yu	ju	ju
11.0	ⰽ	К	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k
11.1			ḱ				ḱ			
11.2		Ѯ	ks	x			ks			
12.0	ⰾ	Л	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l
12.1			l'							
12.2			ĺ							
12.3			lj	lj,ly	l'	l'	lj	lj	l'	ly
12.4			ĺ							
13.0	ⰿ	М	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
13.1			ḿ							
14.0	ⰿ	Н	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
14.1			ń							
14.2			ň							
14.3			nj	nj,ny	n'	n'	nj	nj	ny	nj
15.0	ⰻ ⰹ	О Ѡ	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
15.1			ó							
15.2			ô							
15.3			ȯ	o͡e						
15.4	ⰹⰵ	Ѫ	ǫ	o̰				o̰		

Table 4 (con.)

USTA Letter No.	Glagol	Cyrillic	USTA	LC	BSI	BGN	ISO	NYPL	SR	MR
15.5			oe	oe	oe	oe	oe	oe	oe	oe
16.0	ⰐⰏ	П	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
16.1			ṕ							
16.2		Ѱ	ps							
17.0			q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q
18.0	ⰑⰟ	Р	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
18.1			ŕ							
18.2			r̆	rsh rzh						
18.3			rz							
19.0	ⰑⰓ	С	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
19.1			ś							
19.2	Ⰳ	Ш	s̆	sh,zh	sh	sh	s̆	sh	s̆	s̆
19.3			s̆c̆	shch	shch	shch	s̆c̆	shch	s̆c̆	s̆c̆
19.4	Ⰶ	Щ	s̆t	sht	sht	sht	s̆t	sht	s̆t	s̆t
19.5			sz							
20.0	ⰒⰅ	Т	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
20.1			t'							
20.2	ⰖⰈ	Ѳ	th				f			
21.0	Ⰻ	ОУ	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
21.1			ú				ŭ			
21.2			ů							
21.3	Ⰸ	Ꙁ	ū	"	"	ŭ	"	"	'	"
21.4	Ⰺ	У	ü				y			
22.0	Ⰲ	В	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
22.1			v́							
23.0			w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
23.1			ẃ							
24.0			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25.0	ⰔⰒ, ⰔⰢ, ⰔⰑ	ЗІ,ЗН	y	y,i	y	y	y	y	y	y
25.1			ý							
26.0	Ⰵ	Ѳ	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
26.1			ź							
26.2			ż							
26.3	Ⰶ	Ж	ž	zh	zh	zh	ž	zh	ž	ž

VI. CONCLUSION

In presenting the design of the USTA as a single system which can replace a multitude of currently existing transliteration systems, it is suggested that further research be undertaken which would test USTA for consistency, correctness, and ease of use. Another area of necessary research is that of developing machine language representation of USTA which will utilize OCR, MARC, and other present technological achievements in the library automation field.

The development and implementation of USTA will be dependent on the extent to which librarians and catalogers can be persuaded to adopt USTA as the standard for bibliographic work in Slavic languages. Widespread use of USTA will probably require cooperation from university library schools; the present curricula of cataloging courses tend to be restricted to teaching the classifying and cataloging of bibliographic works in the English language. Implementation of USTA would be greatly facilitated if the teaching of transliteration were incorporated into the library school curriculum.

APPENDICES: ALPHABETS AND SOURCES

APPENDIX 1

The International Phonetic Alphabet (Revised to 1951)

		Bi-labial	Labio-dental	Dental and Alveolar	Retroflex	Palato-alveolar	Alveolo-palatal	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngal	Glottal
CONSONANTS	Plosive	p b		t d	ʈ ɖ			c ɟ	k g	q ɢ		ʔ
	Nasal	m	ɱ	n	ɳ			ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
	Lateral Fricative			ɬ ɮ								
	Lateral Non-fricative			l	ɭ			ʎ				
	Rolled			r						ʀ		
	Flapped			ɾ	ɽ					ʀ		
	Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð | s z | ɹ	ʂ ʐ	ʃ ʒ	ɕ ʑ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
	Frictionless Continuants and Semi-vowels	w ɥ	ʋ	ɻ				ɰ (ɳ)	(w)	ʍ		

VOWELS	Front	Central	Back
Close	i y	ɨ ʉ	ɯ u
Half-close	e ø	ɘ	ɤ o
Half-open	ɛ œ	ɜ	ʌ ɔ
Open	a	ɶ	ɑ ɒ

(Secondary articulations are shown by symbols in brackets.)

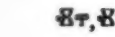
* This table is reproduced from *The Principles of the International Phonetic Association* (London, 1961), courtesy of the publisher, the International Phonetic Association.

APPENDIX 2

OLD SLAVONIC GLAGOLITIC ALPHABET

Letter No.	Source Character	Numerical Value	USTA Character	Letter Name
1.0	ⰰ	1	a	azū
2.0	ⰱ	2	b	buky
22.0	ⰲ	3	v	vědě
7.0	ⰳ	4	g	glagoli
4.0	ⰴ	5	d	dobro
10.4	ⰵ	6	e	jestū
26.3	ⰶ	7	ž	živěte
4.3	ⰷ	8	dz	dzělo
26.0	ⰸ	9	z	zemlja
9.0	ⰹ	10	i	i
9.0	ⰺ	20	i	i
4.2	ⰻ	30	ǵ	ǵ
11.0	ⰼ	40	k	kako
12.0	ⰽ	50	l	ljudĵje
13.0	ⰾ	60	m	myslite
14.0	ⰿ	70	n	našĵ
15.0	ⱀ	80	o	onū
16.0	ⱁ	90	p	pokoi
18.0	ⱂ	100	r	rĵci
19.0	ⱃ	200	s	slovo
20.0	ⱄ	300	t	tvrūdo
21.0	ⱅ	400	u	ukū
6.0	ⱆ	500	f	frĵtū
20.2	ⱇ	-	th	thita
8.0	ⱈ	600	h	herū
15.0	ⱉ	700	o	otū
19.4	ⱊ	800	št	šta
3.0	ⱋ	900	c	ci
3.2	ⱌ	1000	č	črĵvĵ
19.2	ⱍ	2000?	š	ša

OLD SLAVONIC GLAGOLITIC ALPHABET (CON.)

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	Numerical Value	USTA Character	Letter Name
10.1		-	ū	jerū
25.0		-	y	jery
21.3		-	ъ	jerъ
5.2		800	ě	jatъ
10.8		-	ju	jusъ
5.6		-	ę	en
15.4		-	ǫ	on
10.4		-	ję	jen
10.7		-	jǫ	jon
21.4		400	ü	üžica

APPENDIX 3

OLD SLAVONIC CYRILLIC ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	Numerical Value	USTA Character	Letter Name
1.0	А	1	a	azū
2.0	Б	-	b	buky
22.0	В	2	v	vědě
7.0	Г	3	g	glagoli
4.0	Д	4	d	dobro
5.0	Є	5	e	jestū
26.3	Ж	-	ž	živěte
4.3	Ѕ	6	dz	dzělo
26.0	З	7	z	zemlja
9.0	И	10	i	i
9.0	І	8	i	i
3.1	(ѧ)	-	ć	(ć)
11.0	К	20	k	kako
12.0	Л	30	l	ljudjje
13.0	М	40	m	myslite
14.0	Н	50	n	našj
15.0	О	70	o	onū
16.0	П	80	p	pokoi
18.0	Р	100	r	rjci
19.0	С	200	s	slovo
20.0	Т	300	t	tvrūdo
21.0	ОУ	400	u	uku
6.0	Ф	500	f	frjtū
20.2	Ѳ	9	th	thita
8.0	Х	600	h	herū
15.0	Ѡ	800	o	otū
19.4	Щ	-	št	šta
3.0	Ц	900	c	ci
3.2	Ч	90	č	črjvj
19.2	Ш	-	š	ša

OLD SLAVONIC CYRILLIC ALPHABET (CON.)

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	Numerical Value	USTA Character	Letter Name
21.3	Ѕ	-	ū	jerū
25.0	ЅІ,ЅН	-	y	jery
10.0	ѣ	-	j̀	jerj̀
5.2	Ѣ	-	ě	jatj̀
10.8	Ю	-	ju	jusj̀
10.2	Ꙗ	-	ja	ja
10.3	Є	-	je	je
5.6	Ѧ	900	ę	en
15.4	Ѫ	-	ǫ	on
10.4	Ѩ	-	ję	jen
10.7	Ѭ	-	jǫ	jon
11.2	Ѯ	60	ks	ks
16.2	Ѱ	700	ps	ps
21.4	Ѵ	400	ü	üžica

APPENDICES 2 AND 3 (CON.)

SOURCES: OLD SLAVONIC

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APPENDIX 4

SERBIAN ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example	
1.0	А а	a	Албанија	Albanija
2.0	Б б	b	баба	baba
22.0	В в	v	весељак	veseljak
7.0	Г г	g	грожђе	grožđe
4.0	Д д	d	дрво	drvo
4.2	Ђ ђ	đ	ђак	đak
5.0	Е е	e	Енглес	Engles
26.3	Ж ж	ž	жена	žena
26.0	З з	z	занат	zanat
9.0	И и	i	иметак	imetak
10.0	Ј ј	j	јадник	jadnik
11.0	К к	k	кључ	ključ
12.0	Л л	l	литература	literatura
12.3	Љ љ	lj	људи	ljudi
13.0	М м	m	Македонац	Makedonac
14.0	Н н	n	напредак	napredak
14.3	Њ њ	nj	њива	njiva
15.0	О о	o	облак	oblak
16.0	П п	p	паприка	paprika
18.0	Р р	r	радост	radost
19.0	С с	s	састанак	sastanak
20.0	Т т	t	тежња	težnja
3.1	Ћ ћ	ć	ћилим	ćilim
21.0	У у	u	уступак	ustupak
6.0	Ф ф	f	фотограф	fotograf
8.0	Х х	h	хвала	hvala
3.0	Ц ц	c	црнook	crnook
3.2	Ч ч	č	читаоница	čitaonica
4.6	Џ џ	dž	џамија	džamija
19.2	Ш ш	š	шешир	šešir

APPENDIX 5

MACEDONIAN ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example	
1.0	А а	a	арамија	aramija
2.0	Б б	b	бадијалџија	badijaldžija
22.0	В в	v	вардење	vardenje
7.0	Г г	g	Ганглија	ganglija
4.0	Д д	d	деденце	dedence
7.1	Ѓ ѓ	ǵ	ѓаволија	ǵavolija
5.0	Е е	e	егумен	egumen
26.3	Ж ж	ž	животопис	životops
26.0	З з	z	зазор	zazor
4.3	Ѕ ѕ	dz	ѕрцало	dzrcalo
9.0	И и	i	избира	izbira
10.0	Ј ј	j	јавнување	javnuvanje
11.0	К к	k	картичка	kartička
12.0	Л л	l	лубеница	lubenica
12.3	Љ љ	lj	љубел е	ljubenje
13.0	М м	m	мамење	mamenje
14.0	Н н	n	надница	nadnica
14.3	Њ њ	nj	ноковањ о	noǩevanje
15.0	О о	o	овошје	ovošje
16.0	П п	p	пепруга	pepruga
18.0	Р р	r	разговарањ е	razgovaranje
19.0	С с	s	спорт	sport
20.0	Т т	t	требник	trebnik
11.1	Ќ ќ	ǩ	ќутук	ǩutuk
21.0	У у	u	упурсуз	ugursuz
6.0	Ф ф	f	Филозоф	filozof
8.0	Х х	h	хмељ	hmelj
3.0	Ц ц	c	цепеница	cepenica
3.2	Ч ч	č	чифт	čift
4.6	Џ џ	dž	џрџањ е	džrdžanje
19.2	Ш ш	š	шушлак	šušlak

APPENDIX 5 (CON.)

SOURCES: MACEDONIAN

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APPENDIX 6

BULGARIAN ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example	
1.0	А а	a	абаджия	abadžija
2.0	Б б	b	байрак	bajrak
22.0	В в	v	вгъстен	vgūsten
7.0	Г г	g	гевеч	gevеč
4.0	Д д	d	дъска	dūska
5.0	Е е	e	едрина	edrina
26.3	Ж ж	ž	жега	žega
26.0	З з	z	завалия	zavalija
9.0	И и	i	излет	izlet
10.0	Й й	j	яйце	jajce
11.0	К к	k	кипеж	kipež
12.0	Л л	l	лалугер	laluger
13.0	М м	m	момче	momče
14.0	Н н	n	нощ	nošt
15.0	О о	o	обич	obič
16.0	П п	p	поръка	porūka
18.0	Р р	r	ръка	rūka
19.0	С с	s	саксия	saksija
20.0	Т т	t	течност	tečnost
21.0	У у	u	урва	urva
6.0	Ф ф	f	фъртунф	fūrtuna
8.0	Х х	h	хляб	hljab
3.0	Ц ц	c	църква	cūrkva
3.2	Ч ч	č	чадър	čadūr
19.2	Ш ш	š	шушулка	šušulka
19.4	Щ щ	št	щърк	štūrk
21.3	Ъ ъ	ū	ъгърл	ūgūl
10.1	ь	ȷ	писъмце	pisȷmce
10.8	Ю ю	ju	юмрук	jumruk
10.2	Я я	ja	яхър	jahūr

APPENDIX 6 (CON.)

SOURCES: BULGARIAN

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APPENDIX 7

UKRAINIAN ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example	
1.0	А а	a	альтанка	al)tanka
2.0	Б б	b	бабуся	babusja
22.0	В в	v	вдвох	vdvoh
7.0	Г г	g	гнобитель	gnobitelj
4.0	Д д	d	дружба	družba
5.0	Е е	e	егоїст	egojist
10.3	Є є	je	єдність	jednistj
26.3	Ж ж	ž	жінка	žinka
26.0	З з	z	звитяжець	zvitjažec)
9.0	И и	i	кінчик	kinčik
9.0	І і	i	імла	imla
10.5	Ї ї	ji	їжа	jiža
10.0	Й й	j	ймення	jmennja
11.0	К к	k	кокс	koks
12.0	Л л	l	льох	l)oh
13.0	М м	m	мак	mak
14.0	Н н	n	наймит	najmit
15.0	О о	o	одежа	odeža
16.0	П п	p	плавба	plavba
18.0	Р р	r	ряст	rjast
19.0	С с	s	сойка	sojka
20.0	Т т	t	тисяча	tisjača
21.0	У у	u	убивця	ubivcja
6.0	Ф ф	f	футляр	futljar
8.0	Х х	h	хвіст	hvist
3.0	Ц ц	c	цвях	cvjah
3.2	Ч ч	č	чай	čaj
19.2	Ш ш	š	шерсть	šerst)
19.3	Щ щ	šc	щоґла	šcogla

UKRAINIAN ALPHABET (CON.)

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example	
10.8	Ю ю	ju	юрба	jurba
10.2	Я я	ja	ясен	jasen
10.1	ь	ǰ	кілька	kilǰka

Note: Besides the letters of the alphabet, the apostrophe (') and the accent (´) are used in writing:

бур'я́н	bur'ján
б'є	b'je
сті́ни	stíni
стіні́	stiní

APPENDIX 7 (CON.)

SOURCES: UKRAINIAN

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APPENDIX 8

WHITE RUSSIAN ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example	
1.0	А а	a	адзін	adzin
2.0	Б б	b	беганіна	beganina
22.0	В в	v	вуліца	vulica
7.0	Г г	g	гразь	grazʲ
4.0	Д д	d	думка	dumka
5.0	Е е	e	педагог	pedagog
10.6	Ё ё	jo	пянёк	pjanjok
26.3	Ж ж	ž	жыхар	žyhar
26.0	З з	z	заход	zahod
9.0	І і	i	ідэя	ideja
10.0	Й й	j	йод	jod
11.0	К к	k	каша	kaša
12.0	Л л	l	лыжка	lyžska
13.0	М м	m	моладзь	moladzʲ
14.0	Н н	n	нырка	nyrka
15.0	О о	o	орша	oršа
16.0	П п	p	родзіма	rodzima
18.0	Р р	r	рэльеф	relʲef
19.0	С с	s	слухач	sluhač
20.0	Т т	t	тавары ш	tavaryš
21.0	У у	u	узор	uzor
21.1	Ў ў	ŭ	воўк	voŭk
6.0	Ф ф	f	фасоля	fasolja
8.0	Х х	h	хлеу	hleŭ
3.0	Ц ц	c	цэмент	cement
3.2	Ч ч	č	чытач	čytač
19.2	Ш ш	š	шавец	šavec
25.0	ы	y	горы	gory
10.1	ь	ʲ	восень	vosenʲ
5.0	Э э	e	Тэрэщенка	Tereščenka
10.8	Ю ю	ju	Тюмень	Tjumenʲ
10.2	Я я	ja	яны	jany

APPENDIX 8 (CON.)

SOURCES: WHITE RUSSIAN

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APPENDIX 9

RUSSIAN ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Examples	
1.0	А а	a	аспирант	aspirant
2.0	Б б	b	библиотека	biblioteka
22.0	В в	v	вопросо	vopros
7.0	Г г	g	голов	golova
4.0	Д д	d	дисциплина	disciplina
5.0	Е е	e	ещё	eščjo
10.6	Ё ё	jo	ёлка	jolka
26.3	Ж ж	ž	журнал	žurnal
26.0	З з	z	запад	zapad
9.0	И и	i	инженер	inžener
10.0	Й й	j	Нью Йорк	Nju Jork
11.0	К к	k	книга	kniga
12.0	Л л	l	литература	literatura
13.0	М м	m	микрофон	mikrofon
14.0	Н н	n	номер	nomer
15.0	О о	o	ошибка	ošibka
16.0	П п	p	паспорт	pasport
18.0	Р р	r	республика	respublika
19.0	С с	s	студент	student
20.0	Т т	t	техника	tehnika
21.0	У у	u	университет	universitet
6.0	Ф ф	f	футбол	futbol
8.0	Х х	h	хотя	hotja
3.0	Ц ц	c	центр	centr
3.2	Ч ч	č	человек	čelovek
19.2	Ш ш	š	школа	škola
19.3	Щ щ	šč	щётка	ščjotka
21.3	Ъ ъ	ū	об ъяснять	obūjasnjatj
25.0	Ы ы	y	Вы ход	vyhod
10.1	Ь ь	ǰ	письмо	pisǰmo
5.0	Э э	e	экономия	ekonomija
10.8	Ю ю	ju	южны й	južnyj
10.2	Я я	ja	яблоко	jabloko

APPENDIX 9 (CON.)

SOURCES: RUSSIAN

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APPENDIX 10

SLOVENIAN ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example
1.0	A a	a	abeceda
2.0	B b	b	bebček
3.0	C c	c	cvetlica
3.2	Č č	č	črviček
4.0	D d	d	dediščina
5.0	E e	e	eter
6.0	F f	f	frfotanje
7.0	G g	g	grgrati
8.0	H h	h	hehetanje
9.0	I i	i	izhod
10.0	J j	j	jajce
11.0	K k	k	kokoš
12.0	L l	l	luč
13.0	M m	m	merilo
14.0	N n	n	naletavanje
15.0	O o	o	opica
16.0	P p	p	prepoved
18.0	R r	r	redkvica
19.0	S s	s	sršen
19.2	Š š	š	štrbunk
20.0	T t	t	tjulenj
21.0	U u	u	ujetnik
22.0	V v	v	vrvenje
26.0	Z z	z	zaljubljenost
26.3	Ž ž	ž	žaba

APPENDIX 10 (CON.)

SOURCES: SLOVENIAN

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APPENDIX 11

CROATIAN ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	
1.0	A a	a	adresa
2.0	B b	b	brdo
3.0	C c	c	crn
3.2	Č č	č	čelo
3.1	Ć ć	ć	ćaća
4.0	D d	d	drvo
4.6	Dž dž	dž	džep
4.2	Đ đ	đ	đavo
5.0	E e	e	ekspres
6.0	F f	f	fotelja
7.0	G g	g	gora
8.0	H h	h	Hrvat
9.0	I i	i	istina
10.0	J j	j	jabuka
11.0	K k	k	kokoška
12.0	L l	l	lilija
12.3	Lj lj	lj	ljubav
13.0	M m	m	muškarac
14.0	N n	n	naučnik
14.3	Nj nj	nj	njiva
15.0	O o	o	oblak
16.0	P p	p	paprika
18.0	R r	r	ribar
19.0	S s	s	srce
19.2	Š š	š	šator
20.0	T t	t	trg
21.0	U u	u	ubica
22.0	V v	v	vrba
22.6	Z z	z	zima
26.3	Ž ž	ž	žrtva

APPENDICES 4 AND 1[illegible] (CON.)

SOURCES: CROATIAN AND SERBIAN

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APPENDIX 12

SLOVAK ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example
1.0	A a	a	anjel
1.1	Á á	á	ážio
1.3	Ä ä	ä	bábä
2.0	B b	b	bájkopisec
3.0	C c	c	cesnak
3.2	Č č	č	černica
4.0	D d	d	divadlo
4.1	D' d'	d'	d'alekopis
4.3	Dz dz	dz	nudza
4.6	Dž dž	dž	džber
5.0	E e	e	ešte
5.1	É é	é	éter
6.0	F f	f	fajčiar
7.0	G g	g	gajdoš
8.0	H h	h	hviezda
3.3	Ch ch	ch	chrast'
9.0	I i	i	inoverec
9.1	Í í	í	íver
10.0	J j	j	jablčnik
11.0	K k	k	knižočka
12.0	L l	l	lačnost'
12.4	Ĺ ĺ	ĺ	stĺp
12.1	L' l'	l'	l'ak
13.0	M m	m	makovica
14.0	N n	n	noša
14.2	Ň ň	ň	náplň
15.0	O o	o	odedza
15.1	Ó ó	ó	kastról
15.2	Ô ô	o	^
16.0	P p	p	povetrie
17.0	Q q	q	(pronounced 'kv'-foreign words only)

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example
18.0	R r	r	radostnik
19.0	S s	s	sadzba
19.2	Š š	š	škola
20.	T t	t	tvorca
20.1	T' t'	t'	t'ažidlo
21.0	U u	u	urbár
21.1	Ú ú	ú	úroven
22.0	V v	v	valach
23.0	W w	w	(pronounced 'v'-foreign words only)
24.0	X x	x	(pronounced 'ks/ga'-foreign words only)
25.0	Y y	y	syn
25.1	Ý ý	ý	nový
26.0	Z z	z	zhubca
26.3	Ž ž	ž	žúžol'

APPENDIX 12 (CON.)

SOURCES: SLOVAK

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APPENDIX 13

CZECH ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example
1.0	A a	a	aspoň
1.1	Á á	á	část
2.0	B b	b	babička
3.0	C c	c	cizinec
3.2	Č č	č	časopis
4.0	D d	d	dnešek
4.1	Ď d'	d'	lod'
5.0	E e	e	elektřina
5.1	É é	é	fréza
6.0	F f	f	filosofie
7.0	G g	g	generace
8.0	H h	h	halář
3.3	Ch ch	ch	chřipka
9.0	I i	i	inženýr
10.0	J j	j	jádro
11.0	K k	k	kancelář
12.0	L l	l	láska
13.0	M m	m	maso
14.0	N n	n	návth
14.2	Ň ň	ň	zbraň
15.0	O o	o	ostrov
15.1	Ó ó	ó	citrón
16.0	P p	p	peníze
17.0	Q q	q	(pronounced 'kv'-foreign words only)
18.0	R r	r	radst
18.2	Ř ř	ř	řečnik
19.0	S s	s	sestra
19.2	Š š	š	škoda
20.0	T t	t	tamhle
20.1	Ť t'	t'	plášť'
21.0	U u	u	učitel
21.1	Ú ú	ú	úraz

CZECH ALPHABET (CON.)

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example
21.2	Ů ů	ů	vůz
22.0	V v	v	výklad
23.0	W w	w	(pronounced 'v'-foreign words only)
24.0	X x	x	(pronounced 'ks'-foreign words only)
25.0	Y y	y	tady
26.0	Z z	z	zásoba
26.3	Ž ž	ž	žizeň

APPENDIX 13 (CON.)

SOURCES: CZECH

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APPENDIX 14

LOWER LUSATIAN ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example
1.0	A a	a	abo
2.0	B b	b	bob
2.1	B' b'	b'	b'akut
3.0	C c	c	cera
3.2	Č č	č	laž̌čej
4.0	D d	d	dobre
4.6	Dž dž	dž	ldž̌ej
4.4	Dź dź	dź	zeźaržaś
26.1	Ź ź	ź	źiwy
5.0	E e	e	jeleń
5.2	Ě ě	ě	ně̌t
6.0	F f	f	fotografija
6.1	F' f'	f'	
7.0	G g	g	gody
8.0	H h	h	hyčka
3.3	Ch ch	ch	chudoba
9.0	I i	i	winik
10.0	J j	j	jaden
11.0	K k	k	kokot
12.2	Ł ł	ł	łamaĺ
12.0	L l	l	lud
13.0	M m	m	mucha
13.1	Ḿ ḿ	ḿ	ḿasece
14.0	N n	n	noga
14.1	Ń ń	ń	ńama
15.0	O o	o	domowina
16.0	P p	p	pogodiś
16.1	Ṕ ṕ	ṕ	koṕe
18.0	R r	r	ryba
18.1	Ŕ ŕ	ŕ	ŕosa
18.2	Ř ř	ř	kř̌ej

LOWER LUSATIAN ALPHABET (CON.)

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example
19.0	S s	s	stary
19.2	Š š	š	šesć
20.0	T t	t	tyźeń
19.1	Ś ś	ś	śele
3.1	Ć ć	ć	sćina
21.0	U u	u	ńebudu
23.0	W w	w	wucho
23.1	Ẃ ẃ	ẃ	weźćo
25.0	Y y	y	bys
26.0	Z z	z	zły
26.3	Ž ž	ž	žaba

APPENDIX 15

UPPER LUSATIAN ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example
1.0	A a	a	arcywójwoda
2.0	B b	b	bojazliwc
3.0	C c	c	cuzbnik
3.2	Č č	č	čmačka
4.0	D d	d	debjenkar
4.4	Dź dź	dź	dźenik
5.0	E e	e	ertnica
5.2	Ě ě	ě	kěběta r
6.0	F f	f	fifolak
7.0	G g	g	gmejna
8.0	H h	h	hikawka
3.3	Ch ch	ch	chlěb
9.0	I i	i	iberika
10.0	J j	j	jabłuko
11.0	K k	k	kniha
12.2	Ł ł	ł	łasyca
12.0	L l	l	lubjak
13.0	M m	m	mućenk
14.0	N n	n	nahačk
14.1	Ń ń	ń	ženťwa
15.0	O o	o	oranža
15.1	Ó ó	ó	ót
16.0	P p	p	pahorbka
18.0	R r	r	rozběrk
18.2	Ř ř	ř	třělnja
19.0	S s	s	sadowc
19.2	Š š	š	šćerba
20.0	T t	t	trapjak
3.1	Ć ć	ć	ćelećina
21.0	U u	u	urna
23.0	W w	w	wičnik
25.0	Y y	y	kyrk
26.0	Z z	z	zabawnja
26.3	Ž ž	ž	žlóčk

APPENDICES 14 AND 15 (CON.)

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APPENDIX 16

POLISH ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example
1.0	A a	a	akuszer
1.5	Ą ą	ą	gąszcz
2.0	B b	b	bezkres
3.0	C c	c	cebula
3.3	Ch ch	ch	chmiel
3.5	Cz cz	cz	czwartek
3.1	Ć ć	ć	ćwiek
4.0	D d	d	daszek
4.3	Dz dz	dz	dziad
4.4	Dź dź	dź	dźwięk
4.5	Dż dż	dż	dżdżownica
5.0	E e	e	elegancja
5.6	Ę ę	ę	gawęda
6.0	F f	f	filiżanka
7.0	G g	g	giąć
8.0	H h	h	harcerz
9.0	I i	i	iłość
10.0	J j	j	jasiek
11.0	K k	k	kasza
12.0	L l	l	lalka
12.2	Ł ł	ł	łapa
13.0	M m	m	macierzanka
14.0	N n	n	nacisk
14.1	Ń ń	ń	słoweński
15.0	O o	o	obchód
15.1	Ó ó	ó	ósemka
16.0	P p	p	papieros
18.0	R r	r	racja
18.3	Rz rz	rz	rzeka
19.0	S s	s	samotnik
19.5	Sz sz	sz	szkło

POLISH ALPHABET (CON.)

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example
19.1	Ś ś	ś	ścisk
20.0	T t	t	towar
21.0	U u	u	ujście
23.0	W w	w	warunek
25.0	Y y	y	język
26.0	Z z	z	zabieg
26.1	Ź ź	ź	źrebię
26.2	Ż ż	ż	żaŀoba

APPENDIX 16 (CON.)

SOURCES: POLISH

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APPENDIX 17

POLABIAN ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example
1.0	A a	a	and'ėl
1.4	Ă ă	ă	vuckă
1.2	Å å	å	åberhaid
1.5	Ą ą	ą	cą
2.0	B b	b	babă
2.1	B' b'	b'	b'ordŭ
3.0	C c	c	cabår
3.1	Ć ć	ć	ćoltĕ
4.0	D d	d	danac
4.1	D' d'	d'	d'olü
4.3	Dz dz	dz	
4.4	Dź dź	dź	
5.0	E e	e	engivår
5.4	Ė ė	ė	end'ėl
5.3	Ĕ ĕ	ĕ	eŕojĕ
6.0	F f	f	find
7.0	G g	g	glåvă
7.1	Ǵ ǵ	ǵ	ǵjozdă
8.0	H h	h	hlǫd
3.3	Ch ch	ch	maucho
3.4	Ch́ ch́	ch́	ch́öst
9.0	I i	i	ilĕk
10.0	J j	j	jaiskă
11.0	K k	k	kårâi
11.1	Ḱ ḱ	ḱ	
12.0	L l	l	laisaićă
12.1	L' l'	l'	l'åv
13.0	M m	m	mausaićă
13.1	Ḿ ḿ	ḿ	ḿåglă
14.0	N n	n	nebü
14.1	Ń ń	ń	t'ėnąd'aiña

POLABIAN ALPHABET (CON.)

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	Character	Example
15.0	O o	o	olajă
15.3	O ö	ö	övål
15.4	Q ǫ	ǫ	zǫb
16.0	P p	p	paist'olkă
16.1	Ṕ ṕ	ṕ	ṕås
18.0	R r	r	rådlü
18.1	Ŕ ŕ	ŕ	ŕott'ă
19.0	S s	s	saitnaićă
19.1	S ś	ś	śonü
19.2	Š š	š	šapår
20.0	T t	t	tåkăc
20.1	T' t'	t'	t'aipăc
21.0	U u	u	unnütă
21.4	U ü	ü	klüběk
22.0	V v	v	vaidlåi
22.1	V ṽ	ṽ	ṽotěr
26.0	Z z	z	zaid
26.1	Ź ź	ź	źornü
26.3	Ž ž	ž	žaipă

APPENDIX 17 (CON.)

SOURCES: POLABIAN

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APPENDIX 18

KASHUBIAN ALPHABET

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example
1.0	A a	a	mjara
1.5	Ą ą	ą	ąker
2.0	B b	b	bieżk
3.0	C c	c	cemnica
3.2	Č č	č	čopka
4.0	D d	d	domucēzna
5.0	E e	e	eltka
5.1	É é	é	chléb
5.5	Ë ë	ë	fësëna
6.0	F f	f	feflot
7.0	G g	g	gąba
8.0	H h	h	howińga
9.0	I i	i	kjij
10.0	J j	j	jimią
11.0	K k	k	kanińca
12.0	L l	l	lecka
12.2	Ł ł	ł	łata
13.0	M m	m	mielnica
14.0	N n	n	nara
14.1	Ń ń	ń	přińc
15.0	O o	o	cotka
15.1	Ó ó	ó	mjód
15.2	Ô ô	ô	gôdô
15.5	Œ œ	oe	koeza
15.4	Ǫ ǫ	ǫ	sǫsôd
16.0	P p	p	plëga
18.0	R r	r	redło
18.2	Ř ř	ř	řēcëc
19.0	S s	s	sątka
19.2	Š š	š	šesc
20.0	T t	t	trus

KASHUBIAN ALPHABET (CON.)

USTA Letter No.	Source Character	USTA Character	Example
21.0	U u	u	kura
22.0	V v	v	vŕód
23.0	W w	w	wósmi
26.0	Z z	z	zańc
26.3	Ž ž	ž	žëto

APPENDIX 18 (CON.)

SOURCES: KASHUBIAN

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APPENDIX 19

SURVEY OF

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY PRACTICES FOR

TRANSLITERATION OF SLAVIC CYRILLIC AND LATIN ALPHABETS

Prepared by:

Name_____ Date_____

Title/Position_____

Phone_____

Library_____

U.C. Campus_____

I. What languages are included in your Slavic holdings?

- ☐ Bulgarian
- ☐ Czech
- ☐ Kashubian
- ☐ Lusatian, Lower
- ☐ Lusatian, Upper
- ☐ Macedonian
- ☐ Old Church Slavonic (Cyrillic)
- ☐ Old Church Slavonic (Glagolitic)
- ☐ Polabian
- ☐ Polish
- ☐ Russian
- ☐ Serbo-Croatian (Cyrillic)
- ☐ Serbo-Croatian (Latin)
- ☐ Slovak
- ☐ Slovenian
- ☐ Ukrainian
- ☐ White Russian
- ☐ Other (dialect)

_____

_____

II. What cataloging rules and classification system do you follow for all your Slavic language materials published in the following countries? (Fill in the number and letter from the table below.)

FROM	CATALOGING CODE	CLASSIFICATION
Austria		
Bulgaria	_____	_____
Czechoslovakia	_____	_____
France	_____	_____
Germany	_____	_____
Poland	_____	_____
Soviet Union	_____	_____
U.S.A.	_____	_____
Yugoslavia	_____	_____
Other_____	_____	_____

_____

CATALOGING CODES

1. Anglo American Code of 1908
2. Prussian Instructions
3. Vatican Code of 1948
4. American Library Association
5. Paris Statement October 1961, International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA)
6. Anglo American Code of 1967
7. Committee on Scientific and Technical Information Standards
8. Other_____
9. _____
10. _____

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

A. Dewey Decimal Classification
B. Cutter's Expansive Classification
C. Library of Congress Classification
D. Reader Interest Classification
E. Bibliographic Classification
F. International Classification
G. Colon Classification
H. Universal Decimal Classification
I. Other_____
J. _____
K. _____

III. For each individual language please enter from the attached Authority List the number(s) which correspond to the transliteration system that you use. If your authority is not listed, add it to the Authority List and enter the number on this chart.

TRANSLITERATION AUTHORITY	Bulgarian	Czech	Kashubian	Lusatian, Lower	Lusatian, Upper	Macedonian	Old Church Slavonic-C	Old Church Slavonic-G	Polabian	Polish	Serbo-Croatian-C	Serbo-Croatian-L	Slovak	Slovenian	Ukrainian	White Russian	Russian
British Standards Institution																	
International Standards Organization																	
Library of Congress																	
Mathematical Reviews																	
New York Public Library																	
Slavic Review																	
UNISIST																	
U.S. Board on Geographical Names																	
Other																	
_____																	
_____																	
_____																	

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Publication of papers and reports of interest to scholars and practitioners in the field of library and information science is an important function of the Institute of Library Research. In addition to this study, the following have been published recently by ILR:

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ILR-73-006 Thelin, John, and Bonnie F. Shaw (editors), Institute of Library Research Annual Report: July 1972 to June 1973 (September 1973) 30 pp.